10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

SIRPA Antibody (Ascites)

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1820a

Specification

SIRPA Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	P78324
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgMκ**
Calculated MW	**54967**

SIRPA Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 140885

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type substrate 1, SHP substrate 1, SHPS-1, Brain Ig-like molecule with tyrosine-based activation motifs, Bit, CD172 antigen-like family member A, Inhibitory receptor SHPS-1, Macrophage fusion receptor, MyD-1 antigen, Signal-regulatory protein alpha-1, Sirp-alpha-1, Signal-regulatory protein alpha-2, Sirp-alpha-2, Signal-regulatory protein alpha-3, Sirp-alpha-3, p84, CD172a, SIRPA, BIT, MFR, MYD1, PTPNS1, SHPS1, SIRP

Target/Specificity
This SIRPA Monoclonal antibody is generated from mouse immunized with SIRPA recombinant protein.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~16000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
SIRPA Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SIRPA Antibody (Ascites) - Protein Information

Name SIRPA

Synonyms BIT, MFR, MYD1, PTPNS1, SHPS1, SIRP

Function Immunoglobulin-like cell surface receptor for CD47. Acts as docking protein and induces translocation of PTPN6, PTPN11 and other binding partners from the cytosol to the plasma membrane. Supports adhesion of cerebellar neurons, neurite outgrowth and glial cell attachment. May play a key role in intracellular signaling during synaptogenesis and in synaptic function (By similarity). Involved in the negative regulation of receptor tyrosine kinase-coupled cellular responses induced by cell adhesion, growth factors or insulin. Mediates negative regulation of phagocytosis, mast cell activation and dendritic cell activation. CD47 binding prevents maturation of immature dendritic cells and inhibits cytokine production by mature dendritic cells. Plays a role in antiviral immunity and limits new world arenavirus infection by decreasing virus internalization (By similarity). Receptor for THBS1 (PubMed:24511121). Interaction with THBS1 stimulates phosphorylation of SIRPA (By similarity). In response to THBS1, involved in ROS signaling in non-phagocytic cells, stimulating NADPH oxidase-derived ROS production (PubMed:24511121).

Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

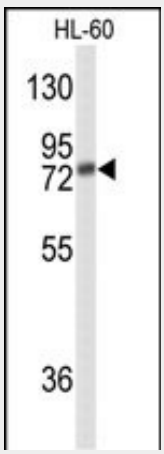
Tissue Location
Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in brain. Detected on myeloid cells, but not T-cells. Detected at lower levels in heart, placenta, lung, testis, ovary, colon, liver, small intestine, prostate, spleen, kidney, skeletal muscle and pancreas

SIRPA Antibody (Ascites) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SIRPA Antibody (Ascites) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-SIRPA Monoclonal Antibody (Cat. #AM1820a) in HL-60 cell line lysates (35µg/lane). SIRPA (arrow) was detected using the Mab ascites (1:116000 dilution).

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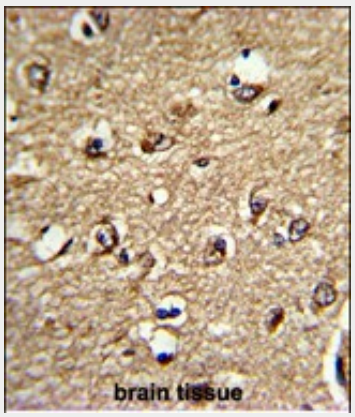

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain with SIRPA Monoclonal Antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

SIRPA Antibody (Ascites) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the signal-regulatory-protein (SIRP) family, and also belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. SIRP family members are receptor-type transmembrane glycoproteins known to be involved in the negative regulation of receptor tyrosine kinase-coupled signaling processes. This protein can be phosphorylated by tyrosine kinases. The phospho-tyrosine residues of this PTP have been shown to recruit SH2 domain containing tyrosine phosphatases (PTP), and serve as substrates of PTPs. This protein was found to participate in signal transduction mediated by various growth factor receptors. CD47 has been demonstrated to be a ligand for this receptor protein. This gene and its product share very high similarity with several other members of the SIRP family. These related genes are located in close proximity to each other on chromosome 20p13. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been determined for this gene.

SIRPA Antibody (Ascites) - References

SIRPalpha1 receptors interfere with the EGFRvIII signalosome to inhibit glioblastoma cell transformation and migration. Kapoor GS, et al. Oncogene, 2010 Jul 22. PMID 20473329.
Self inhibition of phagocytosis: the affinity of 'marker of self' CD47 for SIRPalpha dictates potency of inhibition but only at low expression levels. Tsai RK, et al. Blood Cells Mol Dis, 2010 Jun 15. PMID 20299253.
Insulin-like growth factor-I-stimulated insulin receptor substrate-1 negatively regulates Src homology 2 domain-containing protein-tyrosine phosphatase substrate-1 function in vascular smooth muscle cells. Radhakrishnan Y, et al. J Biol Chem, 2010 May 21. PMID 20207740.
The role of glucocorticoid in SIRP alpha and SHP-1 gene expression in AIHA patients. de Almeida AC, et al. Immunopharmacol Immunotoxicol, 2009. PMID 19874234.
A genome-wide meta-analysis identifies 22 loci associated with eight hematological parameters in the HaemGen consortium. Soranzo N, et al. Nat Genet, 2009 Nov. PMID 19820697.